QUIET IN WASHINGTON.

NO APPREHENSION FELT.

THE DOINGS OF THE MILITARY.

More Kentucky Troops Tendered.

The Uprising of the North-West.

Grief at the Delay of Punishment.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribuce. WASHINGTON, Monday, April 13, 1861.

OHIGH IN WASHINGTON. The people of this city wait now for news, as, a few days since, the people of the country eagerly watched for the latest intelligence from the Capital. Here, nothing new transpires. Governmental, Presidential, and Departmental duties flow smoothly on in their appropriate channels, and though all is activity, and all are busy,

prove of special interest.

THE MILITARY. Gradually our protecting numbers increase, the pecticut, in the shape of three goodly regiments garding the Union feeling in that State. of first-class men and soldiers. Regimental camps enliven the environs of the city, and regimental parades draw nightly crowds of admirers, who patriotically are stirred by regimental bands. Of all the camps, that of the 12th, New York (Col. Butterfield), seems to be the most comfortable. Instead of tents they have wooden houses, erected by themselves, of lumber furnished by

Government. All its members are reported well. The case of Private Caffray is a curious onc. Since his arrival, there has been a continual series of complaints, not only from members of the 13th, but of the 71st and other regiments concerning the non-delivery of packages entrusted by the friends of various gentlemen to Caffray, who was recently in New-York. Col. Butterfield had him put in the guard-house, from whence he was removed by a writ of habeas corpus, and brought before the District Judge, who, on the Colonel's representation, restored him to the custody of the guard. He will have all his regimentals taken from him, be drummed from the regiment, and sent home.

The New-York Fifth (Col. Schwarzwaelder) one of best drifled in the service of the State, which has been stationed at Annapolis the last ten days, and whose sentinels have made many au unfortunate passenger halt for the night on the cold piers of the wharf, is comfortably quartered at Woodward's building on D street, but will shortly take the place of the Rhode Island Regiment, at the Patent Buildings. They are as brown as berries from long exposure to the elements, and are all well. Their drum corps excites no little attention. They reported to Gen. Mansfield to-day, and will swear in on Thursday.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS. Mr. Lincoln feels as though several thousand pounds weight has been removed from his breast, in the decisions of the New-York appointments. It is at last done, and probably will not be undone. Messre. Wakeman and Dennison are selected as Surveyor and Naval Officer. Their official orders have not yet been given them, but will very shortly. They go home to-night. As yet nothing has been done with the applicents for the Appraisership. There are about twenty anxious mortals here who are destined to disappointment. Messrs. Beecher, Sherman, and Townsend are considered to have the inside track, and will probably keep it.

OTHER APPOINTMENTS. The Presidential appointments to-day, beside Those indicated, are: Jas. Searle, Postmaster of Pittston, Pa., and Mr. Simmons, son of Senator Simmons, Postmaster of Providence, R. I. In the War Department, S. M. Rankin of Iowa has been appointed to a second-class \$1,400 clerkship, vice R. M. Darnell, removed. T. C. Wells has been promoted to a second-class clerkship in the Quartermaster-General's office. S. B. Russell of Pennsylvania and M. B. Goodwin of New-Hampshire have been appointed to second-class clerkships in the Commissary-General's office. Wm. Wade of Pennsylvania has been appointed to a second-class clerkship in the Ordnance Bureau, Leroy Tuttle of Nebraska has been appointed to a thirdclass \$1,600 per annum Clerkship in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, vice Richard L. Brown, Secessionist, of Virginia, resigned. In all the Departments remain hosts of undisturbed clerks, who have not been removed because the Cabinet are busy with the great cause which interests and absords the entire country. Their time will doubtless come ere long, and the swarm of anxious patriots be

eatisfied. ANOTHER KENTUCKY BRIGADE.

Wm. P. Thomasson of Kentucky, formerly Member of Congress from Louisville, and a strong Union man, had a long interview with the President this morning. He wants permission to raise a brigade in Kentucky, which shall not be called beyond her borders; yet which will see that no Southern troops march, unmolested, through that State, bound North. He represents the Union sentiment of his district, and, indeed, of all the surrounding country, to be very strong, and feels that he is justified in asking this somewhat unusual consent on the part of the President. Mr. Lincoln did not give an immediate answer, but was much impressed with the sug-

gestions of Mr. Thomasson. TENDERS OF TROOPS.

From all sections north of Dixie's Land, tenders of additional troops continue to be made. The uprising of the North-West is particularly grand and imposing. Every State wants to do it all, and there are more hearts grieving because they cannot come, than are here hoping for an opportunity to serve their country. To-day, the Government were tendered the services of a second regiment of New-York Firemen Zouaves, now enrolling, and also another regiment from the City of Boston, ready to march on an hour's notice- Officers of both these regiments are here, urging their acceptance. The Star says the Chief Engineer of the New-York Fire Department is also here with a tender of 250 to 300 next ten days to meet again in July of his corps, with steam fire engines for service circumstances may render necessary.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION, in Washington. A similar tender was to-day re-A SICK TRAITOR.

Commodore Buchanan, who formerly had charge of our Navy-Yard, but whose conscientious scruples would not allow him longer to serve his country and protect his flag, and who resigned, has made application to be reëntered upon the Navy list. The Government politely, but peremptorily declined the honor of his distinguished aid.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT. While the Rhode Island Marine Artillery were practicing this morning, a private named Swasey was maimed in his hand, and nearly lost it, by the premature discharge of the gun. He will be hospitaled about ten days.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Hen. Jas. T. Merchead, of N. C., the predecessor of Mr. Gilmer, reached here this evening. He says the people there have made up their minds to stand by their State, although when ARGE FORCES IN VIRGINIA. taxations and privations press too strongly, they will not adhere so pertinacionaly as they now think they will. He says Mr. Gilmer is a brokenhearted man, and feels terribly the disgraceful position in which his State has placed herself. He tried earnestly to keep her within the pale of the Union, but southern sympathies and prejudices are too strong for him, and those who worked with him, and he was defeated. Mr. Gilmer cannot be expected to defy public opinion, but he will not not in concert with those who plot dethere is nothing which, to non-residents, would struction for the Union.

THE UNION IN KENTUCKY. William H. Edmunds, at live Union from Kentucky, endorses all that Mr. latest arrivals being from New-York and Con- Thomasson has said to the President re-

> THE REBEL FORCES IN VIRGINIA. Fayette McMullen has just got in from Richmond. He says there were 10,000 troops there 10,000 at Norfolk, 7,000 at Harper's Ferry, and others were preparing to leave Richmond for the latter place. Nothing is thought of or talked of but military forces and military operations. Every other man is a soldier, and business is done gone forever. Mr. McMullen's business here is not made public, but he goes back and forth unmolested. This information is corroborated by Wilson Jones, Government scout, who returned this afternoon. He says, that having traversed the entire route from Richmond to Harper's Ferry, he should estimate the number of troops at and between those two places at 25,000. Mr. Jones was arrested as a spy, but, by means of some secret society pass, escaped.

DELAWARE HOME GUARDS.

A Committee from Delaware are here urging Secretary Cameron to give them arms for their home guards. Mr. Cameron decided that he had no guns for home guards, and that, in any event, the forces raised in Delaware would probably be retained for service in that State.

WESTERN VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Monday, May 13, 1861. The city is wild with enthusiasm. Flags are flying from nearly all the buildings.

The Convention met at 11 a. m , and after appointing Committee on Credentials, adjourned to 3 p. m. The Convention then reassembled at that hour, and the Committee reported favorably to the admission of delegates from 25 counties to seats. Permanent officers were appointed, and resolutions adopted appointing a Committee on State and Federal Relations. Before its adoption a discussion took place between Gen. J. J. Jackson of Wood County, who thought a division of the State premature, and John S. Carlisle, who said we must have immediate and prompt action. He

wanted no paper resolves. The Committee then adjourned until morning. The ceremonies of hoisting a flag over the Custom-House, this afternoon, were very imposing. Thousands of people were on the ground; the national airs were sung and speeches were made by J. S. Carlisle and

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Monday, May 13, 1861.

Several companies of Arkansas troops arrived at Memphis this morning. Commencing to-day, all the boats passing this point will be stopped. No provisions or munitions of war for the seceded States will be al-

FROM TRENTON, N. J.

TREETON, Monday, May 13, 1861. The Governor is still receiving offers from all parts of the State from companies anxious to volunteer for three years. Four companies (the first on the list for the service) are now here, quartered at the Arsenal. It is expected that two regiments for three years' service will be called for from this State, and they are ready at a moment's notice. As soon as the requisition is made on the Governor they will be embodied, thoroughly equipped and ready for efficient service.

The four regiments for State service, authorized by the Legislature, will not be raised until the Governor deems their service necessary. No steps have been

yet taken for that purpose.

The act appropriating to the families of married volunteers \$6 per month, and to unmarried volunteers \$4, has not yet been signed by the Governor. It was passed in the last hour of the session, in the midst of nuch confusion, and requires close and critical examination before it becomes a law.

The following bills passed by the Legislature have

been approved by the Governor: To authorize the City of Newark to borrow money to aid the families of volunteers mustered into the

service of the United States. Similar bills for Trenton, Jersey City, Roxbury, Camden and Bordentown.

To anthorize a loan of \$2,000,000 and a State tax of For the defense of the State-authorizing the Gov-

ernor to raise 4 regiments, purchase arms, artillery, etc. Equalizing the military divisions of the State. To perfect the apportionment bill passed at the last

n, correcting an error made in the engrossed bill. PROVISIONAL CONGRESS OF THE CONFED-

EIGHTH DAY. MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 6, 1861. Congress met to-day at noon, and was opened with

The journals of the preceding day were read and con-

The journals of the preceding day were read and confirmed.

After the call of States,
Mr. Brooke of Mississippi presented the ordinance passed by the Virginia State Convention adopting the Provisional Constitution of the Confederate States of America, and also the resolution passed by the same Convention anthorizing the appointment or election of Commissioners to this Congress. Mr. Brooke said that Messrs. Hunter, Rives, Burkenbrough, Staples and Cameron had been selected as Commissioners, and that two of those gentlemen—Mesers. Burkenbrough and Staples—were now present, and he desired that they be invited to take seats in the Congress.
Mr. Rhett of South Carolina moved that Congress go into secret session, and that the Virginia Commissioners now present he invited to remain in the Hall.

This motion prevailed, and Congress went into secret session.

VIRGINIA ADMITTED. The only business transacted in secret session, and which has been made public, is the admission of Virginia into the Government of the Confederate States. Two of her members, Messrs. Burkenbrough and Staples, were sworn in, and participated in the proceedings of Congress.

MONTGOMERY, Monday, May 13, 1861.

It is probable that Congress will adjourn within the next ten days to meet again in July at such place as I burg, to all Western and South-Western points.

THE FIRST COLLISION IN ST. LOUIS, TROOPS MOVED FORWARD.

WHY THE TROOPS FIRED ON THE CROWD.

Despicable Attack on the Troops.

MALIGNITY OF THE SECESSIONISTS.

The Troops Finally Obliged to Fire.

Sr. Louis, Monday, May 13, 1861. An official statement, published this morning, says the first firing at Camp Jackson on Friday evening was some half dozen shots near the head of the column of the 1st Regiment, headed by a velley of stones and a pistol shot from the crowd. No one was hurt at this point. The second firing occurred from the rear of the column guarding the prisoners. The crowd here was large and very abusive, and one man discharged three barrels of a revolver at Lieut. Faxon of the regular service, many of the mob cheering him and drawing revolvers and firing at the troops.

The man who commenced the attack then laid his ol across his arm and was taking deliberate aim at Licut. Faxon, when he was throat through with a bayonet and fired upon at the same time, and instantly killed. The column then moved on, having received orders to march, and the company being assented by the crowd and several of them shot, halted and fired, causing the deaths already reported. The order was then given by Capt. Lyon to cease firing, which was promptly obeyed.

The principal arms taken from Camp Jackson were 4 large size howitzers, 2 10-inch mortars, a large number of 10-inch shells, ready charged, some 5,000 United States muskets, supposed to be a portion of those taken from the Baton Rouge Arsenal.

A thousand people left the city yesterday afternoon in consequence of the reports of insubordination among the German troops, and their threats to burn and sack the city; but the appearance of Gen. Harney's proclamation in a great measure restored confidence, and many of those who left will probably return to-day. The city is now quiet, and the highest hopes are ntertained that no further disturbance will occur.

Twenty-two persons are known to have been killed at Camp Jackson. The following are eighteen who have been identified: John Sweekerhardt, Caspar H. Glencol, John Waters, Thos. A. Haren, Wm. Icenhower, J. J. Jones, P. Doane, Erie Wright, Henry Jungle, James McDonald, Walter McDowell, Nicholas Knobblach, Francis Wheelow, Job Carter, Jus. Bodsen, Emma Somers, Mr. McAuliffe.

Three of these were soldiers belonging to the South-West expedition, and were going as prisoners captured at Camp Jackson.

The report in this city on Saturday and yesterday that Gon. Harney disapproved of the action of Capt. Lyon, in reference to the capture of Camp Jackson, is authoritatively denied this morning. He not only approves of the whole proceedings, but compliments that fficer for the prompt and admirable manner which he executed the orders of the Government.

Trustworthy information from Jefferson City says that nearly all the objectionable features in the Military bill, which had been debated during secret seasion, has been materially amended, but when the news of the capture of Fort Jackson reached the city, the amendments were immediately reconsidered, and the original bill passed both Houses by large tanjorities; also, that no Secession ordinance had been brought before either House, nor was such act contemplated.

The Legislature has passed, and the Governor signed a bill providing a military fund to arm the State. This fund will include receipts from assessments for the years 1860 and 1861, after the regular expenses of the Government have been paid. The war loan from the banks on individuals, 15 cents on the \$100, and the mil-Eon dollars worth of bonds bill, also authorizes the Governor to establish an Armory in the Penitentiary for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war.

The city has been quiet and orderly to-day, and the citizens generally have been engaged in their usual

Capt. Trotter's battalion of regulars are still quartered in the city, and will be kept here as long as the Police Commissioners consider their presence necessary for the preservation of the peace.

The troops at Camp Bissel, near Caseyville, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, are the 12th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, under command of Col. McAr thur of Chicago.

A telegraph office was opened to-day, putting the eastern points.

The Evening Journal publishes a statement signed by Gen. Frost and his staff, explaining why Camp ackson was surrendered. They say there were only five rounds of ammunition in the camp, and neither arms nor provisions enough to supply the force, 800 men, under their command.

To have attempted resistance, surrounded as they were by 6,000 to 8,000 troops, well armed with ever appliance of war, would have been mere suicide, and retreat was impossible, they being without means of transportation or provisions, and no credit to procure either. They censure the State authorities for not paying its first military debts, and proper supplies uld be procured, and pronounced Capt, Lyon's demand illegal, unconstitutional, and a wanton, trampling

underfoot of the laws of our common country. It is estimated that 10,000 persons left the city yes terday. A perfect panie is raging in some quarters, almost the entire streets being deserted.

TRAVEL THROUGH BALTIMORE RESUMED. BALTIMORE, Monday, May 13, 1861.

A train from Phitadelphia came through this after noon, with mails and passengers. It was hailed with evident satisfaction by the people along the route, and, as it passed through the city, many expressions of wel-come were given. The national flag was displayed in various parts of the city to-day, the prohibition having been removed. The citizens have been all day in expectation of the arrival of troops over the Northern Central Road, but thus far none have arrived.

The first train from Pearyville, consisting of three passenger care, well filled, has just arrived here. The bridges are all in good order, and trains will pass regularly. There was no disturbance along the route. Many ladies were among the passengers.

As the Maryland left the Perryville dock with the passenger cars upon her upper deck, the American flag was run up and saluted by the troops. The people on both sides of the river cheered loudly. At Havre de Grace the people raised American flags and cheered the train as it passed. American flags waved all along the route. The road and bridges are well guarded.

The streets of Baltimore, through which the train passed, were thronged with people, many women having their children in their arms.

Baltimore is quiet. American flags hang across Baltimore streets. No other flags seen. FOR WASHINGTON VIA BALTIMORE.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 13, 1861. It is understood that Col. Lewis's Regiment (1st In fantry) will receive marching orders to-morrow, through Baltimore southward. They are fully equipped. If Col. Lyle's Regiment can be got ready, it will also be sent off to-morrow under command of Gen. Cadwal-lader. They lack knapsacks and cartridge-boxes.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD. BALTIMORE, Monday, May 13, 1861. The regular route is now opened from New-York for through travel south to Baltimore and Washing-

of liganged zeros tour med ad tod passiff)

Occupation of Hights Commanding Baltimore.

A SURPRISE ON THE CITY.

A FRIENDLY GREETING TO THE TROOPS.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 13, 1861. About 8 o'clock this evening a large train filled with troops arrived at the outer depot from the Relay House, containing 1,000 troops from each of the regiments staioned at the Relay House.

The 6th Massachusetts and 8th New York Regiments, with a battery of artillery, marched through South Baltimore to Federal Hill, a high point of ground on the south side of the harbor, direct ly overoking the city, and one mile west of Fort McHenry. The sudden appearance of the troops took the citi-

eens by surprise. They were greeted with every demonstration of approbation, and immense crowds quickly gathered cheering at every step, ladies waving their handkerchiefs, and many brought lamps and candles to the windows. Prominent citizens accompanied the troops to the hill, and assisted the officers in taking the best route thither, and procuring quarters for the troops until tents could arrive.

The troops seemed to be highly pleased with their rereption, and all expressed surprise and delight at the remmanding position and fine prospect, with the whole city and country spread out before them. The American's Frederick correspondent says:

Some excitement was created here to-day by the report that last night a party of twelve unknown men entered the telegraph office at Monocacy Junction, six miles east of Frederick, and cut the wires, spent some time examining the bridges at that point, and left with a threat to return to-night and destroy the bridge. A company of riflemen left Frederick this evening to pro-

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 13, 1861. The Legislature did not adjourn to-day, as was expected.

The House amended the resolution, proposing to adourn Thursday till the 4th of June. The Senate amended with a provision to appoint Commissioners to confer with President Lincoln, Jeff. Davis, and the Governors of Virginia and Pennsylvania for a stay of stillices till after the meeting of Congress. The House refused to accede.

Mr. Wallis reported a bill for calling a sovereign Convention. It was not acted upon. Adjourned till

THE REBELS AT HARPER'S FERRY. DISCOURAGING STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Harrisburg, Monday, May 13, 1861. A person employed in the special service visited Harper's Ferry last week and reached Chambershurg day. He reports that the troops concentrated at that post number 6,000 all together, about three-fourths of them armed. Most of these are well armed, but the balance are not armed at all. Only 200 Kentuckians are there now, and one company of South Carolinians. The resident militia of Harper's Ferry are very reste under existing circumstances.

Only one day's provisions was on hand, supplies ing been cut off from Western Virginia by the Western Virginians. The supplies within reach anywhere in the surrounding country must be exhausted within two weeks.

The troops positively have not got more than on thousand stand of arms from the wreck of the arsenal, and some of these are in bad condition. They cannot manufacture more than twelve rifles per day. They have only 600 men this side of the Potomac.

They have not erected any batteries from the Maryland side, and show no disposition to erect any. All part, and no disposition to forward the movement. They must retreat or be provisioned. This, however, does not probably contradict the probable advance of the main Confederate army by that route on Southern Pennsylvania, when Jeff. Davis discovers the impossibility of breaking Gen. Scott's lines around Wash-

THE NEW-YORK STATE REGIMENTS. ALBANY, Monday, May 13, 1861.

E. D. Morgan, ir., son of Governor Morgan, has

resigned his office on the staff as Aid-de-camp, and Edmund Schriver, late Captain of Second Artillery and Assistant Adjutant-General in the United States Army, appointed in his place, with the rank of Colonel. Three more regiments, the 8th, 9th, and Buffalo Reg-

ments, were organized by the Board to-day. Gov. Mo gen will forward five of the thirty regiments as n as they are armed and equipped for the service of the United States, but no more of the present uniformed force of the State will be forwarded for three months' service, unless by special order of the Federal Government. The 16th Regiment of volunteers organized by the

Board have elected Thomas E. Davis of New-York City, Colonel. Col. D. is a native of St. Lawrence County and a graduate of West Point, and saw three years service under Gen. Taylor. Dr. Samuel March of Pottsdam County, a graduate of the Norwich Military College, has been elected a Colonel, and Col. Buel Palmer of Clinton County, Major. The compa nies composing the regiment are under the following Cartains: David Nevins of Ogdensburg; Frank Palmer, Plattsburgh; James M. Pomerov, Pottsdam; L. Stetson, Plattsburgh; H. M. Curtis, Depeyster; J. C. Gilmore, Pottsdam; Wood of Chary; Gibson of Stockholm; Seaver of Malone; and George Parker of Gouverneur. It is known that the northern regiment is composed of lumbermen, river drovers, farmers, and

mechanics, and all are famous as unequaled marksmen.

Adams, N. Y., Monday, May 13, 1861. A company of volunteers from Watertown, under the command of Capt. Lacy, passed here for Elmira

Mitchell, who is confined in jail at Watertown, who was to be tried next month for firing the store of B. F. Webster, jr., at this place, in December last, escaped hast night. Also one Symes went with him. A reward is offered for their arrest. ALEION, Monday, May 13, 1861.

Company A, Capt. Hardee, left for Albany at 6 o'clock this p. m. This is the first company from Orleans County. Others are awaiting marching orders.

> MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS. Boston, Monday, May 13, 1861.

The report that three or four additional Massachusetts regiments would be accepted for three years, was hailed with great favor by the large military force in the city and forts, who were getting impatient of delay. The 1st Boston Regiment, composed mainly of welldrilled and thoroughly equipped city companies, ten-dered its services among the very first. The 11th, 13th, and 14th Regiments, mainly quartered in the harbor forts, are full and making progress in drill. The new flying artillery company, under Maj. Cobb, will be in efficient fighting condition in a few days.

THEY WILL HAVE THE CAPITAL.—The N. O. Delta's Montgomery correspondent writes as follows:

"The vall of accrecy covers all the deliberations of Congress; yet the opinion prevails here that a formal declaration of war against the United States will soon be made, and that a vigorous attack on Washington will immediately follow. I do not, of course, wouch for the truth of this statement, and merely give it as the index of the public mind. It is reported here that official information has been received that strong from the North are pouring continuously into the capital of the old Government, and it is thought that before we could possibly begin our assairt Washington, will be defended by 20,000 men, applied with all the enginery of war. The time for taking the eld seat of government which is the continuous of the continuous cou THEY WILL HAVE THE CAPITAL .- The N. O. ton, and by main stem, via Wheeling and Parkers

TROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Seizure by the Rebels-Interesting Incident of the Blockade-Mounting Guns-The Way the Massachusetts Boys Do It-Vigilance in the Nortress-The Officers-Col. Dimmick.

rrespondence of The N. Y. Tellenne. FORTRESS MONROE,

OLD POINT COMPORT, May 11, 1861. Yesterday the steamer Adelaide came down from Baltimore, and met the Selden, to which, under the guns of the Cumberland, her passengers were transferred for Norfolk. Freights, or anything else but passengers, their baggage, and the United States mail, and previously been forbidden. The Adelaide came to anchor under the walls of the Fortress, and remained all day. The return of the Selden from Norfolk was due at 4 p. m., but after waiting till 10 in the evening, the Adelaide went off without her coming, or knowing the cause of her detention. This morning, the Louisians, of the same line, came down from Baltimore with passengers (generally Southerners going home), and the mail, but there was no Norfolk boat here to meet her, the Solden not having made her appearance. In the course of the day the crew of the Selden made their way across the bay in an open boat, bringing the intelligence that when the Selden neared Norfolk on the day previous, she was fired on from one of the Rebel batteries that line the harbor, and that, on going to the dock, she was seized. The populace threatened to burn her. They rushed upon her, demanding what she had aboard, and when they were told that she had nothing but passengers and the mail, they said, "Danin the mails; we want something to eat! Why don't you bring us comething to eat! The passengers are nothing but spies; let us seize them and burn the bont!" It resulted in the fright of the poor Southerners (who might well be frightened at this reception, on first ouching rebel soil), and the seizure of the boat. When the arrival of the Selden's crew with this in-

lligence became known here, the passengers brought down by the Louisiana in the morning, who had been waiting at Hampton, took steps for a conveyance to Norfolk, and accordingly, about 2 p. m., a number of them put out from Hampton in a small schoouer. The Star (late Monticello) was lying near the mouth of the James River, some eight or ten miles above. The schooner, all right though she might have been, was nevertheless undertaking to run the blockade; for no vessel whatever, from any source, is permitted to enter Norfolk harbor. The Cumberland was swinging at anchor opposite the fortress, and it is probable that the flag officer eigensed the Star to overhaul the schooner, for, when about three miles out, the Star fired a shot across her how at a long distance. I happened to be on the ramparts of the fortress at the time. The report of the Star's 16-inch columbiad brought a large number of officers and men to the same position. The schooner did not heed the warning, but kept on. Shortly a shell was exploded in her immediate neighborhood, and it was not till four shots were fired, one of which made a grevous rent in her sail, that she came to. A short time after she was laying under the guns of the Cumberland, humble enough. She would probably be permitted to undertake her expedition again, having learned that no movement can be made in these waters, especially from Hampton to Norfolk, without the express permission of the flag officer.

The reader of the published accounts will remember that it was stated that a frisky little tug-boat was permitted to ply between Norfolk and Hampton in the service of the Rebels. She was suddenly cut short in ber career one day last week by a huge ball fired from the Cumberland, which took off a good share of her bulwarks. The Commodore did not take the trouble to put a blank cartridge or even a waste shot across her bows, but put a shot square into her vital part. It ended her rebel service. A little repairing put her all right again, and she has since been of great service to Col. Dimmick and the Commodore in towing transports and in other respects. In fact, she is the most serviceable boat now in the employ of the Government in all these waters.

The rebel encampment across the bay in the neighborhood of Norfolk may be distinctly seen with a good glass (let the Defense Committee hurry up another and a better), and at times by the naked eye; but no idea of the number of men can be gained. I learn from one of the Selden's crew that while the rebels claim to have 8,000 men in the neighborhood of Norfolk, the number does not probably exceed 5,000, and likely is not even so many. From the same source I learn that 1,100 arrived from Georgia en Thursday, with some provis ons, and that others were expected. No doubt the number will seen become formidable, and there are several important considerations connected with the fact aside from the mere defense of Norfolk and Gosport. It is an important question who shall occupy the eninsula between York and James Rivers, at a line as high up as Yorktown, on York River. With that line occupied by ten thousand or fifteen thousand rebel troops a very important step will have been taken in a comprehensive plan for the investment of Fortress Monroe. With that line occupied by Federal troops, a rope would be round Virginia's neck. It would command her completely on the scaboard side, stop communication between Nor-folk and Richmond by James River, and render useas the communication Richmond has with York River by rail to Westport on York River; both rivers would completely blockaded, and Fortress Monroe ren-

dered secure with a small force inside of her. Standing on the ramparts of the fortress you can, with a glass, see the Secession flag waving at different points in Hampton, and also what appear to be rebel atteries beyond. John Tyler's villa, " Marietta," can e seen in the suburbs of Hampton, not far from which rebel flag floats. It may be interesting for the venrable Virginian to know, that within a few days past 10-inch Columbiad has been mounted on the ramparts of the fortress that gazes directly upon said villa. Lieut. T., under whose direction the huge gun was placed in position, calls it a telescope with which to take observation of the F. F. V's., and the ex-Presi-

placed in position, calls it a terescope with which to take observation of the F. F. V's., and the ex-President in particular.

Speaking of mounting guns, it is "a sight to see" how they are handled. A good deal of that sort of work is being done in the fortress now, and the Massachusetts bova are of great service. They are so handy and jolly at it, that it seems about the sort of soldiering suited to them; at any rate it is just the kind most needed here now. The guns are stored in the ordnance yard, outside of the fortrees, and consequently have to be transported a considerable distance. There is a company of Cambridge Firemen in one of the regiments, and when they get a 10-inch Columbiad, weighing 15,000 pounds slung up under two hage wheels, they can't resist the disposition to run, it is so much like "running with the machine!" And you should see them go; and, besides, they are permitted to shout, which they do, as only firemen can; and the way they do "snake along" the heavy monsters, is an unceasing wonder to the regulars.

In mounting the "great guns" and in planting the

In mounting the " great guns" and in planting the

In mounting the "great guns" and in planting the wide-mouthed mortars, there is a certain kind of interest that invigorates the men at the work. Though the monsters are passive enough in their hands, yet the men are well aware that they can speak, and in a language that the Rebels will not misunderstand.

Let Massachusetts see that her men are well provided with clothing. The heavy work they do is hard on clothing, and as the men came away in great haste, most of them require new uniforms. I do not think the men will object to my conveying a strong hint on this point.

the men will object to my conveying a strong hint on this point.

The "Big Gun" stands where it always has stood—outside of the walls, near the water, in front of the Water Battery. It was planted there for practice, and, in the present war, can be served as well there as it could be were it inside of the fortress.

The vigilance of the officers of the Fortress is especially worthy of remark. I allude to those of the regular army. The officers of the volunteers cannot of course do much more than drill their men. They should, and probably most of them do, study the books that will fit them for the performance of their duties. Nearly every one of the regular officers have seen service. Without an exception they are solid men, and many of them elogant gentlemen as well as brave and accomplished soldiers.

A certain number of men are drilled at the large guas every day in artiflery practice, and under the tuition which is enforced the garrison will seen be in a condition to make the best use of the abundant means of defense which they have.

Citizens have left the Old Point, and not a person is to be seen not attached to the fortress. The Hiegy Hotel will hardly open this season, nor will the cot-tages have accurate.

Hotel will hardly open this scason, nor will the cottages have occupants.

To-day Col. Dimmick is quite ill. His duties have been arduous of late. A few days of rest will no doubt quite restore him. He spends much of his time in the saddle, for to underfake to superintend the operations of a fortress that includes nearly seventy acres on foot would be to wak thirty miles each day.

The arrival of the Paymee and the Harriet Lane has been among the incidents of the day. The Pawnee ought to be permanently stationed at this point. The Cumberland has more than also can do. Scarcely an hour of the day or night that a boat does not put off from her tolvisit a prize or examine into the papers of a vessel. As I write the fine band on her broad deck are playing the national airs. At evening you deck are playing the national airs. At evening you may hear the jolly tars all joining in singing the favorite song, "The Ked, White, and Blue," which now more lustily than ever they roar out as tars only sea.

Living in Casemates The Library-Loyalty of the Officers Prices in Norfolk Gos-port, Big Guns, Fish and Gysters-Fort Calboun The Fortress Inside. FORTRESS MONROE, OLD POINT COMPORT, Va.,

May 12, 1861.

Reader, did you ever live in a casemate, with a port-hole for a window? There is nothing like it in all the world. Like the great Kentucky cave, it is "cold in Summer and warm in Winter." Nearly all the casemates in this Fortress are occupied by officers, as sleep-ing rooms as well as office quarters, and nothing could be better. Such a roof few bouses ever have; neither such walls nor floors; nor, when the 42-pounders and the 10-inch Columbiads are mounted, such furniture. But the guns are not yet mounted in the casemates, except in those of the Water Battery. They boing exclosively on the water fronts, there is considered no immediate necessity for mounting guns in them. In fact, all the guns of the Fortress are burbette, on the

ramparts, except those in the Water Battery.

Many of the dwellings of the officers are really fine. having large gardens and grounds attached, in which figs and other fruits flourish. Situated in the neighbor hood of New-York, they would be considered elegant suburban residences. Within the last two weeks more of them have been vacated.

Connected with the Fortress is a large library of

military books, most of them in the French language. Till within a short time there has been a school of practice here. Major Anderson is an old favorite here, this having been his post for ten years. I find that all the officers warmly approve of his conduct at Fort Sunter, and think him richly deserving of the highest A review of the list of the regular officers in the

fortress discloses the following facts as to the States to

which they severally belong: New-York, 3; Delaware, 1; Indiana, 2; New-Jersey, 2; Michigan, 2; District of Columbis, 2; Kentucky, 1; Vermont, 1; Tennessee, 1; Pennsylvania, 3; Illinois, 1; Louisians, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Missouri, 1; Virginia, 1; Georgia, 1. Although the officers are from all quarters of the Union, there is not the least division of sentiment among them. As a general thing, that which would be termed the coercive or aggressive policy finds the greatest favor. Devotion to the flag is nowhere more sincere than here. There have been no resignations, nor will there be any. A short time since a Secessionist called on one of the officers, and fully expressed his sentiments, supposing that the officer, who was from one of the Gulf States, entertained the same views, and concluded his remarks with the observation that he did not see how with such principles he could remain in the army. The officer's reply was: "Such are not my principles. I am no traitor. If you have supposed me capable of faithleseness to the Government you are greatly mistaken. Large as Fortress Monroe is, there s not room enough in it for a single traitor, even for an

hour." The Secessionist took the hint and left, without

waiting even for his hour to expire. Let the country

sonor the officers at Fortress Monroe; though from

different States they are all equally worthy. A gentleman who spent a few hours in Norfolk a day or two since informs me that green peas are selling for fifty cents a bushel, ripe strawberries for eight and ten cents a quart, and other early vegetables in pro-portion. These things will not, however, feed an army, and their cheapness proves that although from four to six thousand soldiers are in the neighborhood of Norfolk, there is no market for these products. Within the next two weeks, as the supply increases prices will decline one-half. The gentleman referred to assured me that a friend offered him one dollar a pound for butter if he would bring him a firkin for family use. This fortress has been in the receipt of vegetables from the surrounding country, but many who have been in the habit of bringing supplies dare not do so any longer on account of threats against them. I notice, notwithstanding, that the table at mess has suffered no material diminution, and that there is no apparent ground for apprehending a famine. Fish and oysters are very abundant, the former never so much so, and never so fine as this season. A dollar will buy a fish that would be considered cheap at three dellars in Fulton Market. At no time and at no price do we have them of such fine quality as those so abun-

dant in these waters.

Fort Calhoun, to which I have once or twice referred, is about a mile and a quarter from the Fortress,

Fort Calhoun, to which I have once or twice referred, is about a mile and a quarter from the Fortress, rising out of the water abreast of it. It is little more than a heap of stones now, and has no armament. It was built many years ago, but the seitling of the walls caused it to be taken down, and this is its present condition. Built and furnished with a complete armament, it would be to the Fortress and the surroundings what Fort Sumter was to Fort Moultrie and Charleston harbor; only it would be somewhat larger than Sumter. It is familiarly termed "The Rip Rapa."

The Yankee is now here, and has not been up York River since she was fired on by the rebels. Her commander is a man of daring and recognizied attilty, and with men and an armanent to support him, would soon enough dielodge that and all other repel camps within reach. Com. Pendergrast is understood to share his views.

Nothing is heard here of a demonstration on Norfolk or the Navy-Tark, although the Rebels are constantly expecting one. This apprehension will cause them to concentrate and keep a large body of men in the vicinity of those two places. They will not lack for guns, for several hundred of the largest columbiade were left uninjured. I am assured also that the machine shop at Gosport, so far from being destroyed, was scarcely injured at all, and was in full operation again the next day. The exploit was a most unfortunate misadventure—a grand mistake, and a striking illustration of the eternal defensive policy. Strange as it may seem, it is this same suicidal policy that menaces Fortress Monroe. Under it, the Rebels are no doubt havily energed in establishing an important

nate misadventure—a grand misake, and a striking illustration of the eternal defensive policy. Strange as it may seem, it is this same suicidal policy that menaces Fortress Monroe. Under it, the kebels are no doubt busily engaged in establishing an important line of investment. Will the Government extend its vision a little way from the capital?

The weather is becoming very warm. A delightful sen-breeze, however, tempers the atmosphere. Within the Fortress, the deep shade of the live-oak and other trees; the broad, level, grassy parade-ground; the abundance of flowers blooming in open air; the regularly laid out gardens and walks; the trim, otderly appearance of everything, set off with the paraphernalia, "the pomp and circumstance of war," sufficiently interest one unused to such "combined attractions."

I fear that you will not hear from this post with any degree of regularity hereafter, as it is probable that the seizure of the Selden at Norfolk will result in the withdrawal of the Baltimore boats altogether. In such an event, our only outlet or mail facilities will be a stray steamer to Washington, or an occasional transport

The Maxican war-steamer Constitution, from Havana 6th inst., has arrived.

Sugars were tranquit, having declined 17.1 real;
No. 12.52 reals the arrode. Sterling exchange, 7.674;
on New-York, 2.23 per cent premium.

Raffrond Bridge Bury.ed.

WATERVILLE, Me., Monday, May 13, 1861.

The Androscoggin and Kennebee Rafrond bridge over the Kennebee at Kendall's Mills took fire at 7 o'clock this evening. About 450 feet of the seast end were burned, and fell into the river. The loss probably will amount to \$20,000. The supposition is that the bridge took fire from a locomotive which had just passed with 21 cars to convey the Bangor Legiment to Portland.

Oswaco, Monday, May 13, 1861.

A rain-storm has prevailed most of the day, and the market for grain and flour is very quiet. No tales of moment. Canal fraights/wave declined one cont.

this diploment of the various gradue of the sire Concentration arthr Robert Court